Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Accountants	1	15	3
Agents Wanted	1	15	3
Amusements	4	3	1-6
Antiques	5	1	8
Art Sales	1	7	6
Auctioneers	4	1	5
Apartment Hotels	1	14	6
Automobiles	1	10	3-6
Automobiles	1	11	1-6
Automobiles	1	12	2-6
Bankers and Brokers	4	6	1-6
Board and Rooms	1	15	3
Brooklyn Advertisements	5	6	1-6
Brooklyn Advertisements	5	7	4-6
Business Chances	1	15	2
Business Opportunities	4	7	5
Carpet Cleaning	5	1	8
Cleaners and Dyers	5	1	8
Copartnership Notices	4	7	5
Country Board	1	14	6
Country Property to Let	1	14	6
Country Property Wanted	4	8	5
Dancing Academies	1	15	2
Detective Agencies	4	7	5
Dividend Notices	1	15	5-6
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	15	3
Dressmaking, etc.	4	1	1-8
Drygoods	5	1	1-7
Drygoods	1	15	6-7
Employment Agencies	4	8	3
Excursions	4	7	4-6
Financial	4	7	4
Financial Elections	1	15	3
For Sale	5	7	1-2
Foreign Resorts	1	14	6
Furnished Apartments to Let	1	14	6
Furnished Houses to Let	1	15	3
Furnished Rooms to Let	4	1	1-3
Furs	1	15	3
Furs and Furriers	5	1	8
Furniture	5	1	8
Gas and Electric Fixtures	1	15	3
Heat and Light	1	15	4
Help Wanted	4	8	6
Instruction	1	14	4
Instruction	1	15	2
Lawyers	1	15	2
Laundries	1	15	4
Lost Bankbooks	4	1	6
Machinery	1	9	6
Marriages and Deaths	4	3	6
Meetings	1	14	4-7
Miscellaneous	5	5	4-6
Musical	1	15	1
Ocean Steamers	4	1	5
Opticians	4	1	5
Pianos and Organs	1	15	4
Pianos and Organs	4	1	1
Printing	5	5	4
Professional Entertainers	1	15	4
Purchase and Exchange	4	8	3
Proposals	1	15	7-8
Public Notices	1	15	2
Railroads	1	14	6
Real Estate	5	1	8
Restaurants	1	14	6
Restaurants	1	15	3
Remedies	6	9	6
Religious Notices	4	7	5-6
Savings Banks	4	8	5
School Agencies	1	9	6
Special Notices	1	15	2
Steamboats	5	1	8
Storage	1	14	5-6
To Let for Business Purposes	1	9	6
Tribune Subscription Rates	4	7	2-3
Trust Company Statements	1	15	3
Typewriters, etc.	1	15	4
Umbrellas	1	15	1
Watches and Jewelry	4	8	1-6
Winter Resorts	1	15	5
Work Wanted			

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1909.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; James M. Barrett, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Queen Helena of Italy and the Duke of Aosta were slightly injured while aiding earthquake sufferers, but continued their work. ==== The death list due to the Italian catastrophe was increased by the suicides of demented survivors; the dead and wounded were still being taken from the ruins, and an epidemic of pneumonia set in; a conservative estimate of the death record at present was 200,000. ==== Yuan Shih Kai, Grand Councilor and commander in chief of the Chinese army, was deposed by an edict issued at Peking, Na-tung being appointed to succeed him. ==== The traffic of Paris was paralyzed by a combination of snow and salt; eleven thousand horses perished as the result of these conditions, and the hospitals were filled with people made ill by the condition of the streets. ==== It was estimated that there were 500,000 beneficiaries of the new pension system now in effect in the United Kingdom. ==== President Gomez of Venezuela revoked Castro's decree of May 14, prohibiting transshipment of goods destined for Venezuela at Curaçao. ==== The increasing number of death sentences in Russia brought about a stormy debate in the Douma.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt has offered the use of the battleship fleet to Italy, and will ask Congress on Monday for an appropriation, probably of $500,000, for relief of the earthquake sufferers. ==== Congressman Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland, was named as United States Senator from Ohio to succeed Joseph B. Foraker. ==== William H. Taft, at Augusta, Ga., accepted several invitations to speak in the South. ==== The public debt at the close of business December 31, was $997,349,751, according to the statement issued at Washington. ==== Samuel S. Koenig, Secretary of State; State Controller Gaus, Attorney General O'Malley, State Engineer Williams and Commissioner Clement announced appointments at Albany. ==== Various milling concerns entered complaint before the Public Service Commission, 2d District, at Albany, against a railroad rule requiring owners to load and unload freight when carried at carload rates. ==== It was announced on good authority at Albany that Otto Kelsey, Superintendent of Insurance, would retire early next week.

CITY.—Stocks closed higher. ==== President Baldwin of the Pittsburg Life and Trust Company refused to obey the order of Otto Kelsey, Superintendent of Insurance, to return to this state the books and assets of the Washington Life Insurance Company, removed from this city on Wednesday. ==== It was announced that more than a quarter of a million dollars had been contributed here for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers. ==== New York's celebration on New Year's Eve was severely criticised by Rabbi Silverman in a sermon in Temple Emanu-El. ==== Civil Service employes met and discussed plans for an organization to protect their rights. ==== A second cabin passenger on the Lusitania was arrested, charged with the murder of a woman in Glasgow, Scotland.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 23.

CAUSE OR PARTY?

An analysis of the Prohibition vote of 1908 made by Mr. Michael J. Fanning, of Philadelphia, shows that the strength of the national Prohibition party decreased materially last fall in states in which county local option laws have been put on the statute books. Mr. Fanning seems to think that the decrease aforesaid furnishes the Prohibition party with a serious grievance, for he says reproachfully:

"County option, wherever passed, has proved harmful to the Prohibition party. . . . If the whole country showed a proportionate loss in the Prohibition party vote to that shown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Oregon, the states in which county option laws have been passed since the campaign of 1904, Mr. Chafin would have polled but 20,168 votes, the smallest vote but one polled by any of our candidates for President since 1884.

"The illogicality of this complaint does not seem to have struck Mr. Fanning. The professed aim of the Prohibition party is to extinguish the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors. The aim of county local option laws and of state prohibition laws is to extinguish the traffic in alcoholic beverages in given communities. Yet the Prohibition managers seem to lament the accomplishment of their own aim, because it reduces their political strength in the territory in which the liquor traffic is partly or wholly abolished.

"The Prohibition party has always been a "one issue" party. It has never entered actively into the general field of politics. In proportion, therefore, as its single aim has been accomplished, it has properly ceased to have a reason for existence. In states and in smaller communities in which prohibition has been achieved there remains only a shadowy excuse for continuing its purely political activities. It should welcome the disappearance of the prohibition issue as an evidence that its work has been successfully done.

"The marked success in recent years of the prohibition cause in the South and West and the accompanying failure of the Prohibition national party to increase its voting strength are easily explained. The many state and county anti-liquor laws adopted were adopted through the efforts of prohibitionists belonging to the Republican and Democratic parties, and not through the efforts of prohibitionists belonging to the Prohibition party. Having done what they wanted to do without allying themselves with the Prohibition organization, the people in prohibition states and prohibition counties do not see the necessity of contributing to the aggrandizement and perpetuation of that organization. In this they are entirely logical. Prohibition leaders who lament the shrinkage of their party vote in territory in which prohibition laws apply put themselves in the attitude of preferring the success of a party to the advancement of a cause. To be consistent they should really desire such a spread of the liquor evil as would make it a paramount issue in politics and compel all good citizens to seek deliverance through their own aggrandized party organization.

EXCLUSIVE.

"The Charleston News and Courier" says that Mr. Bryan has himself found the best solution of "The Mystery of 1908." It will not, of course, be published in "The Commoner," for it is clearly entitled to the first prize in that publication's current guessing contest. Mr. Bryan believes in a fair distribution of life's prizes, and would not want to compete with his less talented subscribers. The Democratic candidate's answer to the riddle of 1908 is that Mr. Taft was elected "through a combination of the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the country." He does not himself approve of such a combination, for he adds that he "would rather remain "a private citizen than be President and be subservient to those interests, as Mr. Taft must be, under the conditions that elected him."

Mr. Bryan's explanation certainly explains. We do not see how a candidate solidly supported by the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the country could fail of election. Those interests embrace almost everybody making a living in this country outside of the professions. They dominate our political life, and ought to dominate it. As "The News and Courier" justly points out, they include "the merchants, the bankers, the manufacturers, the workingmen and the farmers."

Mr. Bryan is becoming very exclusive in his political affiliations when he says that he would not care as President to be "subservient to the financial, commercial and industrial interests" of the country. What other interests would he serve? Whose welfare would he put ahead of the welfare of those who produce and distribute, of those who create the wealth of the country and of those who act as middlemen between the producer and the consumer? The Presidential candidate who haughtily dismisses these controlling elements in our population as beneath his concern will inevitably remain in the minority. He is too exclusive for the average American voter.

A BRITISH ONE-CHAMBER PLAN.

A recent address of the British Prime Minister on the political situation in the United Kingdom is interpreted as declaring for outright abolition of the House of Lords and the reduction of Parliament to a single chamber, to wit, the present House of Commons. Whether Mr. Asquith really meant to make so radical a proposition we shall not assume to decide. His words are susceptible of more than one interpretation. But the meaning which we have cited is applied to them by some judicious observers in England, and may therefore be regarded as possibly correct. That it will be applauded by a considerable number of Mr. Asquith's political supporters is not to be doubted. It has long been apparent that various radical factions are desirous of establishing the single-chamber system. They have publicly proclaimed their admiration of the example set by the French Revolutionary Convention.

We should not, however, expect to find the Prime Minister sharing to the full their extreme view, nor to find a majority of the Liberal party, even, not to mention the whole electorate, approving it. There are unquestionably some serious faults in the present constitution and conduct of the House of Lords. In its composition it is unique. In its conduct it has not infrequently caused much annoyance to the Liberal party, and may sometimes have displeased and disappointed the majority of the nation. But we should doubt if it has ever so offended as to provoke anything like a majority of the nation to desire its abolition. On the other hand, it has on more than one or two occasions, through its exercise of a suspensory veto or its enforcement of deliberation, rendered inestimable benefits to the nation, and it is recognized as a means of securing to the nation valuable services which otherwise would be altogether lost.

While the present constitution of the House of Lords is unique, the government of such a country as the United Kingdom—indeed, the British Empire—by a one-chambered legislature would be equally singular. All great parliamentary nations have second chambers of some sort. These vary in composition and functions, but in general they serve two great purposes. They provide for a representation of legitimate interests which could scarcely be adequately represented in a single chamber, and they secure a certain deliberation and circumspection in law-making which must be regarded as essential to judicious progress. That the British people will find a way of correcting the faults and increasing the efficiency of the House of Lords we have no doubt. We do not believe that they will altogether abolish that house and intrust their government to the unchecked will of a single chamber.

LONGEVITY.

A somewhat noteworthy feature of recent news has been the considerable number of reports of deaths of persons of extraordinary age. We have not kept an account of them, but we should think it judicious to estimate that in the last two or three months there have been announcements of the deaths in this country alone of more than a dozen, perhaps a score, of persons who were reputed to have passed the century mark by several years, some of them by many years. We have no doubt that some of these reports were accurate. Others were probably inaccurate, as there is reason to suspect a large proportion of extreme longevity records have been in modern times. Indeed, we are compelled to believe this, else we should be driven to the unwelcome conclusion that with all our advances in civilization and in sanitary science the duration of human life was steadily decreasing. For with all last year's reports of centenarians, living and dead, these times cannot compare in that respect with those of a century ago.

Thus in the first quarter of the nineteenth century there were circumstantial reports and records of the deaths in the then comparatively small United States of 100 persons each more than 110 years old, twenty of them more than 125 and one reaching the age of 150 years, and thus almost rivalling the age attributed to the historic "Old Parr," of Shropshire, England, who died in 1635 at the reputed age of 152. Many of these were negro slaves and Indians, concerning whose ages there was obviously ample opportunity for uncertainty and exaggeration. Nor can we accept as infallible the records concerning the others, although some of them are quite circumstantial. Thus "The National Gazette," in reporting the death of one of the oldest, gave the date of her emigration from Germany and settlement in North Carolina and many other details. Of another, who died at Whitehall, N. Y., at the reputed age of 134 years, in 1820, there were given the dates of his birth in France, of his emigration to Holland and thence to England, and of his service in the English army. At the same time it is to be observed that if he was really born in 1636, as stated, he must have been 184 years old in 1820, instead of only 134, as reported at that time. This discrepancy of half a century in a circumstantial record suggests the possibility of similar errors elsewhere. The most notable instance of longevity in modern ages was that of Peter Torten, or Zorten, of Koffrock, Hungary, who is said to have been 185 years old when he died, in January, 1724. But the evidence in his case is by no means convincing, and the same must be said even of such records as those of the Countess of Desmond and Colonel Winsloe, of Ireland, who were said to have reached the ages, respectively, of 140 and 146 years.

We have remarked upon the great number of reports of extreme longevity which were made in the early part of the last century. Now, the year which has just ended seems to indicate a similar though less marked abundance of them in the early part of this century. The coincidence affords suggestion for thought. It may be that there is some influence in the contemplation of the beginning and progress of a new century which induces people unconsciously to invent, exaggerate or indulge their fancy concerning their own ages or the ages of their neighbors. There are also those who, having reached a certain age, take a pride in their length of life which may easily lead them, perhaps unconsciously, to exaggerate it. As for the written records of births, baptisms, etc., upon which reliance is placed, they have too often been found untrustworthy to permit implicit acceptance of their testimony. On the whole, reports of lives prolonged much beyond the century mark are to be received with much caution, if not with outright skepticism.

FRENCH ANTI-SOCIALISM.

The most significant feature of domestic politics in France during the last year was unquestionably the reaction against socialism. This involved not alone the conservative portions of the Republican party, which have always been opposed to socialism, but equally those radical and labor elements which have frequently been allied with the Socialists and have been supposed to be inclining more and more toward outright socialism. For years prior to 1908 party or factional lines were so indefinitely drawn that it was difficult to tell where republicanism ended and socialism began, and the latter doubtless enjoyed undue prestige through being credited with actual or potential support which it did not really have. But in the last twelve months the lines of demarcation have been so distinctly drawn that there should no longer be any doubt concerning the status of any faction or individual. As this salutary change was effected chiefly at or as a consequence of the congress of Limoges, that gathering may without exaggeration be regarded as having marked an epoch in French political history. We shall expect henceforth to see the decline of socialism in France dated from it.

To-day Senatorial elections are held in France. Usually they do not have as much political significance as do elections for the Chamber of Deputies, but in the present case they have great significance, and the preparations for them have been highly illuminating. A little more than a fortnight ago conventions of the Senatorial delegates were held, and in some of them, particularly in and about Paris, the issue of socialism or anti-socialism was clearly drawn. The question arose whether the so-called Radical-Socialist Union should support republicanism or socialism. It was answered unhesitatingly and unequivocally. The Union definitely separated itself from the Socialist party and declared for republicanism. It specifically decided to refuse its support to any Socialist candidate. When a Socialist delegate asked if its discrimination was against the entire Socialist party the answer was, tersely and conclusively, "Yes."

The reason given for the alignment of the Radicals—even of those who have been called Radical-Socialists—against the Socialists was perfectly plain. It was based upon the action of the Socialists at the congress of Limoges. At that gathering the Socialists distinctly declared against serving in the army or navy even for the protection of France from alien attack. In so doing, say the Radicals, they separated themselves from France, and it is therefore impossible for any patriotic Frenchman to co-operate with them. That feeling has become general, and is now dominant throughout the republic. In demanding that French Socialists shall practically deny the fatherland and shall hold allegiance to international socialism above allegiance to the French republic, the Socialists have provoked the drawing of the line between socialism and anti-socialism, or between anti-patriotism and patriotism, and in such a division there can be no question as to where the majority of Frenchmen will stand. They will agree with Mr. Maujan, the director of "The Radical" newspaper, in insisting that since the day on which the Socialists refused to participate in maintaining and operating the established institutions of the national government they can no longer have anything in common with them. True Frenchmen will never march at the side of men who preach desertion, who injure their country and who insult and deny France.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

In his address to the American Association for the Advancement of Science last week the retiring president, Professor E. L. Nichols, discussed the relations existing between pure science and the progress of civilization. He remarked that the "main product of science is "knowledge, and among its by-products are the "technological arts, including invention, engineering in all its branches and modern industry."

Let it be granted that the dynamo and electric motor are based on a principle first revealed by Faraday. Why did not Faraday apply the principle to traction and lighting? One answer may be that the investigator and inventor represent different types of intellect and are rarely found in the same person. Perhaps Faraday could have perfected the electric railway, but he did not. A vast amount of supplementary work was needed to utilize the fact that an electric current could be made to cause rotation in a machine. Even after an economical way of converting mechanical power into electricity had been devised, a long and elaborate series of experiments was required before a reasonably economical method of employing it for illumination was found. The evolution of both the arc and the incandescent light was tedious and costly, and the development is even now far from complete. Again, Hertz discovered the ether waves which make wireless telegraphy possible, but did not attempt the practical application of his discovery.

Bunsen observed that the nitrogen and oxygen of the air were compelled to unite chemically by a stroke of lightning, but he did not try to manufacture nitric acid or artificial fertilizers with electric power. He left the task to a later generation than his. In Bunsen's day, to be sure, there was no cheap source of electricity. Besides, the same need of restoring to the soil the elements taken from it in raising crops had not then become as urgent as it is to-day. However, it is by no means certain that the great German could have performed the task satisfactorily had the facilities now available been put at his disposal. A considerable amount of capital has been sunk in undertakings of this class, but the commercial success of the best efforts is yet questionable. Capital, then, is often needed, in addition to inventive ingenuity, before a scientific discovery can be utilized, and this essential to the progress of civilization cannot always be commanded.

Professor Nichols laments what seems to him the inadequate endowment of research work in American universities. There are in the United States, he says, fifty institutions which are larger and better equipped than those of Holland, and yet the Dutch investigators are apparently doing better work than the American. The Cornell professor of physics may be right, but it is not yet altogether clear how some of the achievements to which he refers will benefit mankind at large. In liquefying helium Dr. Ohnes last year developed a temperature which was within 5 degrees Centigrade of absolute zero. Zeeman and Lorentz discovered that under the influence of a powerful magnet a line in the spectrum will be doubled. These are amazing phenomena to those who understand them, but what good will they do? It is only as the thinker or inventor seizes upon these discoveries and turns them to the benefit of humanity that pure research has its true fruition. It is no depreciation of the nobility of the search for pure knowledge as an aim in itself to appraise the value of any particular piece of new information according to its prospective influence on man, either for the uplifting of his morals, the broadening of his intellect or the betterment of his physical condition, and the efforts for transmuting the academic theses of research into concrete instruments of human progress cannot fairly be described as mere "by-products" of abstract search for truth.

The resignation of Philander C. Knox from the United States Senate in order to enter the Cabinet of President Taft will break a usage which has become more and more established in recent years. Formerly many Senators became advisers of Presidents. But since 1889 there have been only two such transfers—that of John G. Carlisle into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet in 1893 and of John Sherman into Mr. McKinley's in 1897.

It will be a sad blow to the commencement orator if the upheaval in the Strait of Messina proves to have destroyed the alternative terrors of Scylla and Charybdis.

The big New Year's gift of real estate which Columbia University has received is doubtless welcome to that richest of educational institutions, but it cannot remove the regret that a much larger area was not secured when Columbia was planted on Morningside Heights, so as to give it at least a semi-rural instead of a purely urban setting.

Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina joined the "dry" states on New Year's Day. That made it all the easier for the dwellers in those commonwealths who were in the habit of opening the year with "water wagon" resolutions.

It is reported from Topeka that leading Kansas Democrats are going to start an educational association and make a campaign of education to prove the "necessity" of renominating Mr. Bryan in 1912. Mr. Bryan, it will be noted, has promised to heed the call of the party once more if that call strikes a sufficiently "necessitous" note.

It is fortunate that there are not as many earthquakes as there are theories of earthquakes. The press has at least half a dozen explanations of the Italian cataclysm every day, all mutually irreconcilable.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Automobile poker has succeeded freight car poker. Freight car poker? It's an old game among travellers, and its successor is played the same way exactly, though under another name. Three or four men in an auto or on a walking trip want some diversion. They agree on automobile poker, get out pencils and paper and wait for machines to pass. The first man sets down the registry number of the first motor that comes in sight, the second does the same with the next "red devil," and so on, until every one in the game has a "hand." Then there is a "show down." Of course there are no face cards but all the rest of the component parts of a poker deal are to be had, thus: One, ace; two, deuce, and so on up to the zero, which is called a ten.

A CHANCE.

The leap year dies—in days to come
A spinster with a downcast glance
Will think of nineteen-eight and say
"Unto her friends: "I had my chance."
—Detroit Free Press.

New York's Public Service Commissions may be able to learn a thing or two about safe railroading up in Maine. "The Kennebec Journal" is patting the Pine Tree State on the back because of its clean record last year, remarking that "of the 350 fatal accidents in Maine not one was to a passenger upon a railroad train."

"You have invented an airship."
"Yes."
"What advantages has it?"
"Well, for one thing, it is absolutely safe. I cannot even persuade it to take a chance by leaving the earth."—Washington Star.

The Presbyterian ministers of Philadelphia are about to apply for a charter for an organization that will be known as the Ministerial Sustentation Fund. It purposes to provide an annuity of $500, beginning at the age of seventy, for ministers who have served at least thirty years in the Church, and an annuity of $100, beginning at the same age, for those who have served less than thirty years, with $10 additional for each year of service. An annuity of three-fifths of what would be paid to the minister will be paid to the widow in case of death, and in case of the death of the widow the annuity will be divided among the minor children. Ministers will pay 20 per cent of the amount of the annuity and 80 per cent is expected to be realized by general subscriptions and income of the fund.

"Whom would you rather entertain," asks the Philosopher of Folly, "a perfectly stupid bore, or a clever fellow who has just been abroad for the first time?"—Cleveland Leader.

The Controller of Chicago, going Controller Metz of New York about an hour better, has shocked and grieved his employes by directing that hereafter they will report for duty at 8:30 in the morning and stick to their books until 5:30 in the afternoon. This is in accordance with a recommendation of Mayor Busse, who has been saying some mean things about "shirkers," "cinches" and "sinecures." The Mayor has been cruel enough to say that Chicago doesn't get more than half enough work out of its hired men.

When a fellow begins to be afraid he can't live without a certain girl he ought to marry her and see.—Philadelphia Record.

Boston's teachers are making a loud outcry against a new rule of the school authorities fixing seventy years as the age limit for active service. "If this rule goes into effect," says one of the spokesmen for the pedagogues, "one-fifth of the heads of Boston schools will be forced out. How would any large institution or store fare that discharged that number of its heads, simply because they are seventy years of age? According to the School Board, President Eliot of Harvard must have been for the last five years a detriment to that institution."

"The Human Monstrosity!" said a young lady attending a fair with her fiancé. "Threepence. Wouldn't you like to have a look at that, Herbert?"

"No, dear," answered Herbert, anxious to bestow a neat compliment; "I am quite content to look at you."—Tit-Bits.

MS. OF DICKENS'S "CHRISTMAS CAROL."

From Tit-Bits.

H. F. Dickens, K. C., tells an interesting story concerning the original manuscript of his father's famous "Carol." The novelist presented the MS. to Thomas Milton, an old schoolfellow. In 1875 Mr. Milton sold it to Francis Harvey, a bookseller, for £50. Then it passed into the hands of George Churchill, an enthusiastic autograph collector. Mr. Churchill treasured it until 1882, when circumstances compelled him to part with it. After photographing every page of it, it was sold to Mr. Bennett, a Birmingham bookseller and curio dealer, who eventually found a purchaser, who readily signed a check for £200 for it. Finally, it was bought by Stuart M. Samuel, of Kensington Palace Gardens, for £300, who is said to still retain the precious document.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 2.—The President devoted a great part of the business day to conferences relative to the exact character of the aid to be given by the government to the Italian earthquake sufferers, to be recommended in his special message to Congress on Monday.

Among the White House callers were Secretary Wright, Secretary Newberry, Postmaster General Meyer, Secretary Garfield, Assistant Secretary Bacon, Senator Bourne, Representatives Fulton, Pou, Graff, Scott, De Armond, Cockran and Gaines, Colonel Scott, of West Point; General Drain, General Crozier, Major Mearns, General Young, General Elliott, Peter A. Jay and General W. B. Roberts, of North Carolina.

Miss Thomas, of Boston, who was the guest of Mrs. Charles A. Munn, is now with Miss Ethel Roosevelt at the White House. Miss Cornelia Landon, of New York, who came in time for the debut ball last Monday, is still a guest there.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Bonaparte, wife of the Attorney General, returned to her home in Baltimore this morning. She will be here the first of next week, and, with all the other women of the Cabinet, will hold her first official reception on Wednesday.

George Von L. Meyer, jr., son of the Postmaster General, who came here for the holidays, will return to Groton, Mass., on Monday.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 2.—The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce have given the use of the ballroom at the embassy for a song recital by the English barytone Wilford Russell, of London, on January 13. Mrs. Fairbanks Mrs. Bryce, Baroness Hengelmüller, Mrs Bonaparte, Mrs. Pinchot and Mrs. Leiter are among the patronesses.

Count de Chambrun, the new military attaché of the French embassy, and Countess de Chambrun are the guests of the latter's brother and sister-in-law, Representative and Mrs. Longworth.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 2.—Miss Ethel Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a theatre party and supper to-night, when Mrs. Payne Whitney, of New York, chaperoned the young people for Mrs. Richard Wayne Parker. The party included Miss Martha Bacon, Miss Thayer, of Boston; the Misses Parker, Mr. Marvin, Mr. von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German attaché; Baron Haymerle, Austrian secretary, and Captain Cheney.

Mrs. James W. Pinchot and her son, Gifford Pinchot, returned this afternoon from New York, where they spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno left Washington to-day for a visit of ten days or two weeks in New York.

Miss Margaret Roosevelt, Philip Roosevelt and John Kean, 2d, who have been the guests of Senator Kean and the Misses Kean, have returned to New York. Miss Christine Roosevelt, who also came on for the ball at the White House Monday night, is still here.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley are again at their Washington home, after a few weeks at Mr. Bradley's shooting box in North Carolina.

Miss Mary Scott, daughter of Owen Scott, will go to New York Thursday to visit Miss Pulitzer.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover will leave here on Tuesday for New York, and will sail on Thursday for Egypt. They will take their young daughters and spend the remainder of the winter cruising on the Nile.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

With Christmas and New Year festivities now things of the past, society is turning its attention to the entertainments which crowd the calendar for the remainder of the season, and by to-morrow most of those who spent the holidays in the country and at Washington will have returned to town, bent on dispensing and enjoying hospitality. Among the features of the programme of the week is Mrs. George Jay Gould's dinner dance at the Plaza on Thursday evening for her debutante daughter, Miss Marjorie Gould, with whom Phoenix Ingraham will lead the cotillion. Mrs. Gould will have two hundred and fifty guests at the dinner, seated at seven tables, and it is understood that she has other entertainments in view for her daughter, which will take place at the Plaza, as her house will not be ready for occupancy for some time to come.

Another dance of the week will be that of the organization known as the Junior Cotillions, at Sherry's to-morrow night. Mrs. E. H. Harriman and a number of the other patronesses will give dinners in connection with the affair and take their guests to the dance.

Mrs. John R. Drexel will give a cotillion on Wednesday at her home, in East 62d street.

Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Carol Harriman and Miss Evelyn Witherbee are the officers of this winter's Junior League, which, composed of debutantes of the season, gives a theatrical entertainment each February in behalf of some popular charity. This year the Junior League will present a new musical comedy, entitled "That Girl of Mine," the libretto by R. A. Barnett and the music by Manuel Klein. The performances will take place at the Plaza on February 16 and 17, and rehearsals are now the order of the day.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin and Mrs. Richard Irvin are among the patronesses of an entertainment which will take place in the ballroom of the Plaza to-morrow afternoon for the benefit of the St. George's Church missions. Entitled "Foibles and Furbelows of the Past," it will consist of an address by John Colby Abbott on the women of the court of Versailles in the eighteenth century, and will be illustrated by means of a life-size figure, "La Grande Pandore." Lawrence Butler will sing songs of the period, and tea will be served by a number of young women attired "à la Watteau." They will include Miss Ione Page, Miss Virginia Duane, Miss Sarah Robbins, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Constance Holt and Miss Adelaide Spofford.

Another charitable entertainment which is in active preparation is the presentation of Delibes's "Ballet of Coppelia," at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon and evening of Friday week, for the benefit of the New York Infirmary. The part of Swanhilda will be taken by Mrs. Langdon Geer, who was Miss Dorothy Roosevelt. Jacob Wendell is to take the part of the old dollmaker Coppelius and Evert Wendell that of the burgomaster. Miss Dorothy Bull, Miss Eleanor and Miss Katharine Duane, Miss Ruth Davis, Miss Cornelia Hoyt, Miss Louise Freeman, Miss Marjorie Dana and Miss Edith Brooks will be among those appearing as country girls and villagers, who dance the Polish mazurkas and the Magyar czardas.

Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Robert W. de Forest and Mrs. E. H. Harriman are among the patronesses of the "bal de tête," which is to be given on January 21 at the Plaza for the benefit of the New York Association for the Blind. The debutantes have been asked to dress their heads with flowers. Most of the men will wear papier mache heads, representing domestic animals and birds, while a number of those present will be in costume. Many dinners will be given in connection with the dance. The committee of arrangements includes Miss Gertrude Beekman, Miss Kathryn Auerbach, Schuyler Schieffelin, Charles A. Dana, J. Harry Alexandre, Francis H. Kinnicutt, Charles S. Butler and Theron Strong.

On Friday many will go from here to Philadelphia to attend the first of the two Assembly balls on that night, which is also the date of the first Assembly ball of the season at Boston, at the Hotel Somerset, an entertainment at which New York society will be extensively represented. Among the patronesses of the Boston Assembly are Mrs. Winthrop Sergeant, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mrs. Oliver Ames, 2d, Mrs. Francis Peabody and Mrs. William C. Endicott, jr. The patronesses of the Philadelphia Assembly include as usual Mrs. George McCall, Mrs. Charles H. Krumbhaar and Mrs. Thomas McKeen, while Alexander Van Rensselaer, Richard M. Cadwaladar and A. J. Dallas Dixon are among the members of the committee.

Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a small dinner last night at her house in West 57th street for the Baroness Selliere, who has been staying with her and who sails on her return to Paris on Tuesday, when Miss Della Gurnee will be among her fellow passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, who have been spending the holidays at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J., will return to town to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will leave here early this week for Aiken, S. C., and will stay at Willcox's for a few days while their place is being prepared for their occupancy. William H. Sands is spending a few days at Aiken, but does not purpose to spend the season there.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, who have been entertaining a house party at Shelburne, their place in Vermont, for the Christmas and New Year holidays, will return to town to-day with their guests.

BENJAMIN-BACON.

New York Broker Weds Young Lenox Woman.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Jan. 2.—Miss Emily Louise Bacon, daughter of Mrs. William B. Bacon, of this town, was married in Trinity Church at noon to-day to Hamilton Fish Benjamin, of New York. The Rev. Charles O. Arnold, acting rector of the church, officiated. On account of the recent death of Mr. Benjamin's mother the service was simple.

The bride was given away by Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf, of Lenox. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. John C. Greenleaf, who acted as matron of honor and was her only attendant. Lieutenant Julian A. Benjamin, of West Point, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

Following the wedding ceremony a small breakfast was spread at Rock Lawn, the home of the bride's mother.

Hamilton Fish Benjamin belongs to the Fish family of New York. His mother was Miss Julia Fish before she married Samuel Nicoll Benjamin. Hamilton Fish Benjamin is a graduate of Yale, of the class of '08. He is a broker and banker, with offices at No. 49 Wall street, New York. The couple will live at No. 901 Lexington avenue, New York City.

The friends of the bride and bridegroom in the church included Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, Miss Constance Folsom, Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. William Adams, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Robb De Peyster Tytus, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Mrs. John Parkinson, jr., Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Guy A. Ward, Mrs. George H. Lyman, Miss M. C. Lyman, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Miss L. M. Roosevelt, Miss Eleanor Crosby, Miss Kate Cary, Miss Josephine M. A. Crosby, Miss Beatrice M. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gray, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Rosamond Dixey, Stuyvesant Fish, jr., Marshall Kernochan, William W. Hoffman, Robert Sedgwick, MacLean Walton, Miss Barbara Higginson, Miss Dorothy Forbes, Miss Margaret Codman, Miss E. B. Emmons, Miss M. R. Perkins, Mrs. William E. Rogers, Van Ness Philip, Mr. and Mrs. J. Story Fay, 3d, Miss Helen Alexandre, Miss Cornelia L. Gallatin, Mrs. A. H. Gallatin, Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck, Frederick Schenck, Miss Aleid Schenck, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Miss Leila Burden, Joseph W. Burden, Chester G. Burden, Sheldon L. Crosby, Miss Kittie Lawrence, Miss Irene Bigelow, Miss Alice Appleton, Lieutenant Julian A. Benjamin, Mrs. W. N. Benjamin, Kenneth Budd, Burrall Hoffman, Albert Hoffman, William M. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. John Chipman Gray, Miss E. S. Bacon, W. B. Rogers, J. S. Ferguson and James D. Pell.

RECEPTION FOR ADMIRAL EVANS.

Committee of One Hundred to Greet Him at Carnegie Hall on Friday Night.

Plans for the reception for Rear